

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XX.—No. 1094.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

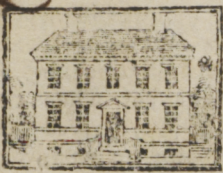
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1866.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### WEISIGER'S TAVERN, Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscribers, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

### THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious—he has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it. Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1866.

### CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water Street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c., which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co.

### CHARLES HUMPHREYS, & Co. HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-ORLEANS,

A quantity of Jamaica spirits, Sugar and Fish, which they will sell on the following terms, viz:  
4th proof spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gall.  
—do. —do. \$2 1/2 cts. do.  
Sugar by the barrel or cwt. 22 cts. pr. lb.  
—do. —do. smaller quantity 25 cts.  
Fish, as usual.  
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1866. 8w.

### I WILL GIVE \$3

PER pound, in cash, for clean combed Hog's Bristles at my shop, at the corner of Short and Cross Streets, where I carry on the BRUSH making business. The bristles being scalded is of no injury to them. I will carry on the Wheel and Chair making business as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Nov. 10, 1866. w. 1st Feb.

### MACBEAN'S, (LATE WINTER'S) MILLS,

Near the Mouth of Tule's Creek, HAVE undergone considerable repairs, and are now in good order to undertake MERCHANT or COUNTRY WORK. These excellent MILLS are too well known to need any observations; and Mr. James M'Call, who is an experienced Miller, will give constant attendance, in order to give every satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Joel Bolling, at the SAW-MILL, will generally have a stock of PLANK, on hand to supply Boats going down the River or others.

A quantity of WHEAT, is wanted to purchase—Good encouragement will be given to a BOAT-BUILDER, who will undertake to build on the flats. For terms apply to James M'Call at the Grist-Mill, or to W. MACBEAN,

at the Madison HEMP SPINNING FACTORY, on Silver Creek, where a quantity of UN-DRESSED FLAX is wanted.

Letters left at J. & D. Maccoun's in Lexington, or at Thos. C. & G. Howards, Richmond, will be attended to.

7 Nov. 1866. 6t

### St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER, will be held at Mr. Wm. Satterwhite's Tavern, in Lexington, on Monday 11th December next. DINNER will be on table at half past two o'clock. The attendance of members is requested punctually at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Sec'y

August 20, 1866.

### TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT ROOM on Main Street, in a public part of this Town. Enquire of the printer.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business,

to which he will add the

Mending, making, and framing of

Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of

Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an

assortment of

EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1866.

### A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE,

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon

I live, of a superior quality, about one

mile from Lexington, on the road lead-

ing to Cynthiana. It has on it a very

convenient two story house, with three

rooms below and three above, with three

brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house,

negro houses, a barn and stable room for

15 horses, an apple orchard of 50 old

bearing trees, and about 150 of young

trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well

watered with never failing springs, and a

stream runs through it sufficient to

turn a mill at least six months in the

year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60

acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow,

3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole

under an excellent fence—the balance

well timbered, and a large portion of

excellent meadow ground—also, the stock

of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give

seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1866. 1t.

### RICHARD TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately

occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort;

where he is supplied with the best of liquors

and provisions of every kind. His stable is

well furnished with forage, and an attentive

ostler. From the arrangements made to ac-

commodate his visitors, and the attention that

will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share

the public favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1865.

### FOR SALE,

A Very excellent WAGGON, with

five Geers and the fifth chain, in com-

plete order. Enquire of the printer.

Frankfort, October 24, 1865.

### RICHARD BARRY,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced business in the shop

lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near

Mr. Wilson's Inn. He has on hand a

very handsome assortment of Boots and

Shoes. As to prices, he will only say

that he will sell as low as he can afford;

but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD

WORK in the newest fashion and at a

short notice.

Nov. 1st, 1866.

### WILL BE SOLD

IN Lexington, on the 25th of Novem-

ber, the full bred horses

ALBERT and REGULUS,

raised by Col. John Hopkins of Virgi-

nia, for which a long credit will be

allowed, by giving bond with approved

securities. The terms to be made known

fully on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM HOSKINS.

O. C. 30.

### EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the

public, that some time late in the Fall,

they purpose opening a BOARDING

SCHOOL for the education of young la-

dies, at or near Lexington; bearing with

them ample testimonials of their abili-

ties to conduct a literary establishment,

having had intrusted to their care, during

a residence of some years in New-York

and its vicinity, pupils from the most

respectable families.

As they rest their hopes of success on

no other basis than their own talents and

attention, will consequently be flattered

by receiving that patronage, which shall

be their assiduous endeavours to obtain

and preserve.

Previous to their arrival, further

information may be had by applying to

George Yellow, Esq. Petersburg, near

Verailles, Woodford county—to Mr.

P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Mont-

gomery county—or to Danl. Bradford,

Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1866.

### BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

COPPERPLATE COPIES,

For sale at the office of the Kentucky

Gazette.

Nov. 5, 1866.

### JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general,

that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on

Main Street, opposite the Court

house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommo-

date Travellers, and others who may

please to call on him, in the best man-

ner. He is well provided with a

variety of the best liquors, his Bed-

dining and other accommodations will

be furnished equal to any in the

Western Country. His Stable is

well supplied with Hay, Oats, and

Corn, and his Ostler particularly at-

tentive, and careful. Those who

are so obliging as to call on him, may

rest assured that they shall receive

the greatest attention, and every ex-

ertion will be made to make their

situation agreeable. Private parties

may be accommodated with a

room undisturbed by the bustle of a

tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

### WILLIAM DORSEY.

WISHES to inform his friends and

the public in general, that he carries on

the

23 Coopering Business.

in Lexington, three doors above Mr.

Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Ran-

kin, Main Street, and has on hand a large

assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gal-

lons, and hopes by his particular at-

tention to business to merit their custom.

12w.

### SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by

Bank, Note, or Book Account, are required

to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram

Shaw, who is fully authorized to receive the

same. A compliance with the above will save

trouble and expense.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1866. 1t

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the farm of William

Stamps, about three miles West of Paris

in Bourbon county, a flock of

31 Horses, Cattle & Sheep,

all five or six good Feather Beds. All

which are to be sold to the highest bid-

der, for twelve months credit (reserving

one bid.) Bond and approved security

will be required. The sale to commence

the fourth Saturday in November, at

ten o'clock.

2.

### LOOK HERE!

ACQUAINT the public that all

persons be aware that they deal not for

two bonds or notes, on me to Jesse En-

glish, the one for property, and the other

for cash, as I will not pay a cent to-

ward satisfying them, until a fraud that

appears in his contract with me be taken

away, and I be made safe in paying.

GIDEON SMITH.

November 13, 1866. 2t

### FAYETTE COUNTY &c.

TAKEN up by Daniel Carter, living

one mile from the Cross Plains, one

IRON GRAY MARE,

with a bald face, three years old, brand-

ed on the left buttock S. Appraised

to 60 dollars. JULY, 1866. 3t

### TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, that VALU-

ABLE FARM in the neighbourhood of

Lexington, late in the possession of

Walker Baylor; for further informati-

on apply to the subscriber living in

Franklin county.

NATHL. HART.

Nov. 1st 1866. 3w.

### DANIEL BRINER.

TOBACCONIST.

LATELY from Philadelphia, has

commenced business in Major Morri-

son's house, adjoining Mr. Edward

West, on High Street, where he will

manufacture, and always have for sale a

large and general assortment of Tobacco,

wholesale and retail, on terms lower than

heretofore offered in this town. Pro-

fessing himself master of his business,

and intending to carry it on extensively,

the most liberal credit will be given to

Merchants and Traders, and the mode

of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1866. 3w.

TAKEN up by Nathan Burrows,

living in Lexington, one bay horse, six

years old, fifteen and one half hands high,

near hind foot white—appraised to 50

dollars.

CH. HUMPHREY.

Nov. 5, 1866.

### DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven

miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A.

Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in

all its different branches. He has on hand a

large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he

will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and six-

ty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of

Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take

Cash or Young Negroes for it.

1to Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1866.

### PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.



LONDON, Sept. 3.  
A SET-OFF AGAINST AUSTERLITZ,  
OR,  
A VICTORY IN ITALY.

The Gazette of the 7th inst. contains a long and very interesting official account of a complete victory obtained in Calabria by the British troops under General Stuart, over the French troops under General Regnier. The former consisted of 4795 soldiers, and marched to the attack; the latter of 7000, placed in an excellent position. The account says, "the powers of the rival nations seemed fairly put at issue before the world, and the result was glorious to the British arms." A battalion under col. Kempt, was directly opposed to the French favourite regiment of Legere. "The two corps, at the distance of about one hundred yards, fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and in close compact order, and awful silence they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to cross.—At this momentous crisis, the enemy became appalled. They broke and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter."

The enemy, after being broken on their left, made an effort on their right to retrieve the day. At this instant a fresh British regiment had landed from Sicily, and joined in the attack. "This was the last feeble struggle made by the enemy, who now, astonished and dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage.—About seven hundred bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground. The wounded and prisoners already in our hands (among which are general Compere, and an aid-de-camp, the lieut. col. of the Swiss regiment, and a long list of officers of different ranks) amount to above one thousand. There are also above one thousand men left in Monteleone and the different posts between this and Peglio, who have mostly notified their readiness to surrender whenever a British force shall be sent to receive their submission, and to protect them from the fury of the people. The peasantry are hourly bringing in fugitives, who dispersed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In short never was the pride of our presumptuous enemy more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved than in the events of this memorable day.

"The total loss occasioned to the enemy by this conflict cannot be less than four thousand men.

"I am now beginning my march southward, preparatory to my return to Sicily, for which station I shall re-embark with the army, as soon as his Sicilian majesty shall have arranged a disposition of his own forces to secure those advantages which have been gained by the present expedition.

"The scene of action was too far from the sea to enable us to derive any direct co-operation from the navy."

The British had 45 killed, and 282 wounded.

The commencement of the campaign in Calabria has been as honourable to the British character, as important in its immediate effect. The following is a summary of the proceedings of the army.

The principal disembarkation took place on the morning of the 1st of July, in the bay of St. Ephemie. A strong corps which pushed forward to reconnoitre, encountered a detachment of the enemy, consisting of four hundred men, about a mile and a half from the shore, which they defeated and routed, taking above one half of them prisoners. At the same time the landing was made at St. Ephemie, an attack was made by Sir Sidney Smith on the castle of Amantea, which was carried without the smallest loss on our part. By the 4th gen. Regnier had collected all the French troops in that quarter and advanced towards the bay of St. Ephemie, with an intention to attack the British. In this he was anticipated by the vigorous and active gallantry of general Stuart, who attacked and entirely defeated him, with the loss of upwards of two thousand men in killed and wounded, and prisoners; general Compere, with several other officers of rank, fell into our hands. The loss of the British was one officer (capt. Maclean of the 20th foot), and forty men killed; and e-

leven officers, and two hundred and fifty men wounded.

The force of the enemy was computed at seven thousand infantry, and three hundred cavalry. We are not able to ascertain the number of troops under general Stewart, it was stated in the slight notice in the French paper, to be from six to nine thousand men—perhaps it might be half the latter number.

The British have been joined by some thousands of brave Calabrians. If the inhabitants of the other subjected countries of Europe had manifested the same brave and patriotic spirit of resistance as the Calabrians have done on the present occasion, the victories of Bonaparte would have been confined to a much smaller circle than they are at present.

The tower and Park guns were fired yesterday for the victory in Calabria.

Several proclamations which honor humanity, have been issued by General Stuart and the king of Naples.

Calabria and Apulia, in the Neapolitan territory, are in a complete state of insurrection.

It was clear that our troops in Naples could not withstand the immense French force, which could be collected and brought against them. There is no doubt therefore, but they have returned to Sicily; but as we are masters of the sea, the dangers of our expeditions will keep 50,000 French soldiers in Naples, on the alert. The career of Massena is every where marked with blood. It is constantly stated, that all prisoners in every action, received military judgment on the spot; by which we suppose it is meant, that they received no quarter in the heat of battle, and were shot in cold blood.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
Of sir J. Stuart, knight of the grand imperial order of the greater crescent, and commander in chief of the troops of his Britannic majesty, landed in Calabria.

"I have been informed, that since the battle of the 4th inst. some of the persons attached to the French cause, and supported by some detachments of their troops, have been guilty of the most atrocious enormities, in plundering the villages and assassinating the inhabitants under the pretext of punishing them for their demonstrations of attachment to their legitimate sovereign.

"I have also learned, that the enemy under the same pretext, has subjected the district of Cotrone, to military chastisement; and that at the French head quarters, the same intention has been declared with respect to the whole of the country which they may have occupied in their flight.

"Wherever the British army has advanced, submission has always been recompensed by protection, I have forbidden any animadversions to be cast upon past opinions. I have prohibited all private animosities, and to encourage the peasants to behave with humanity towards the French soldiers (who since their last defeat have been dispersed in the woods and mountains) I offered a liberal reward for every prisoner who should be brought unhurt to the British camp, and by these means I have preserved the lives of many hundred men.

"In return for this, plunder and devastation have marked the retreat of the enemy; and it was a crime in the peasants to have witnessed the discomfiture and dishonor of his arms.

"On this subject it therefore becomes necessary for me to appeal to the recollection of the French commanders, and to state not only that many of their declared and known partisans, are in my power, but that the signal success of the army under my command, has placed in my hands above three thousand prisoners. If, therefore, such violences are not put an end to in future, I shall not only deem myself justified, but even compelled by my duty, to have recourse to the severe, but indispensable law of reprisals.

(Signed) "J. STUART.  
Head quarters at Bagnaro,  
July 18, 1806."

**PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.**

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE.**

Yesterday arrived the ship Jane, Capt. Theodore Bliss, in 40 days from Bristol. Captain Bliss sailed from Bristol the 15th September and brings London papers to the 14th; being two days later than by any other arrival.

Having received the whole of Captain Bliss's Newspapers, it will be in our power to present to the readers of the Philadelphia Gazette a succession of highly interesting extracts.

By these papers, which includes the Courier of the 13th, it would seem that Mr. Fox's disorder had experienced considerable mitigation—notwithstanding this, however, the verbal accounts brought by capt. Bliss, state positively, that this distinguished personage closed his earthly career in the course of Sunday the 14th Sept. This intelligence was received in Bristol on the day following, through various channels, equally entitled to credit.

Captain Bliss also informs, that the day he sailed, it was currently reported at Bristol, that a frigate had arrived with dispatches from Sir Home Popham, announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, by the squadron and forces under his command.

It was also reported, that advices from the Mediterranean stated, that the Fort at Malta had been blown up by accident.

It will be perceived by our extracts in this day's Gazette, that, with regard to the discussions going on in Paris, no additional information had been developed by the English prints.—On the continent of Europe, it is manifest, that some momentous events are rapidly approaching. For these events, in which the whole world is more or less interested, we must necessarily wait with impatience.

**LONDON, Sept. 12—13.**

Mr. FOX.—To the great joy of his numerous friends continued much better yesterday as will be seen by the following Bulletin:

"Thursday, 12 o'clock at night.  
"Mr. Fox has had some refreshing sleep, and his strength is increased since this morning."

This day at noon Count Michael Woronzow set off from Harley-street for Harwick, whence he proceeds to St. Petersburg.

Mr. Kay, the messenger, arrived yesterday from Constantinople. His dispatches, which are certainly of importance, were opened this day.

Dispatches were last night at a late hour, received from Sir Richard Strachan, whose ships are said to be in the very best state.

Our Consul for Egypt arrived last night at the Foreign Office. He thence proceeded to Mr. Fox's, and, not finding access there, he is said to have gone to the house of Mr. Fox's private secretary, to communicate to him the cause of his journey.

This morning, about half past eleven o'clock, arrived from London Messrs. Basilico and Smith, messengers, who waited on Admiral Holway, and then embarked on board the Speculator lugger, which immediately proceeded for the Coast of France. They carried with them a very fine Turtle, about 150lbs weight, for Lord Lauderdale.

**PARIS JOURNALS.**

To the 8th instant, inclusive, have been received. The extracts which we have given from the *Moniteur* will be read with interest. Notice has at length been taken in that journal of the refusal of Alexander to ratify M. D'Oubril's treaty; and the French government, in the comments which they have given, betray no small chagrin at the event mingled with an affected hauteur, which ill conceals the disappointment. They ascribe the circumstance to the "consequences of the change of Ministry, in the Russian government, and the extraordinary ascendancy which the English party had the address to obtain over the new Cabinet."

This amounts to a direct acknowledgment, that the influence of the British government on the affairs of the continent is not reduced to that state of insignificance which the *Moniteur* had been for some time proclaiming with so much confidence, and that the Emperor Alexander is not disposed to give to Napoleon that deference which has been so loudly boasted in that Journal. While the French government cannot hide the mortification which it has received it affects to speak as if Bonaparte was willing to agree to a reconciliation with Russia, but entertained no apprehensions for her power and opposition.

It is said that "the emperor was always determined not to suffer Russia imperiously to interfere in interests placed beyond the sphere of her power, and in discussions foreign from her local situation." It is observed too, that "by the political and military consequences of

the battle of Austerlitz, Russia was placed in complete impossibility of disturbing the repose of the continent. This was all that was important to France." Nevertheless, however, some apprehensions of the opposition of Russia shews itself. A boasting insinuation is thrown in of what the conquerors of Ulm and Austerlitz can do if they are again called into action. The article continues—"At the same time nothing can yet give reason to presume (*encore faire presumer*) the renewal of the continental war. The destiny of states is the secret of providence. Their happiness and their glory depend upon the wisdom of their rulers. In every event the emperor, as well as the people of France, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his imperial majesty will be found, wherever it is necessary to combat, in order to consolidate tranquillity and a lasting and glorious peace." From the tone of this article, it is pretty obvious that the nature of the *rapprochement* with Russia, which the French government required, was very different from the principles which the Emperor Alexander had adopted, and to which he is determined to adhere.

The Argus also presents a long article upon the non ratification of D'Oubril's treaty. The sum of the reasoning in that paper, as well as in the *Moniteur*, amounts to a compliment to our present ministers, far from being intended by our adversaries. They will not allow that the treaty was rejected because embracing principles not warranted by the powers entrusted to D'Oubril, but maintain that its rejection was occasioned by the "extraordinary ascendancy which the English party have obtained over the Russian cabinet."

They publish a copy of the *Full Powers* of M. D'Oubril to conclude a treaty; but they have not shewn the treaty itself to enable the world to judge whether it really was concluded "upon principles calculated to consolidate the peace which may be established between Russia and France, as well as to lay the foundation of it between the other Beligerent Powers of Europe." If the treaty contained principles of a different nature from these; if in the French meaning of the terms D'Oubril consented to withdraw that "interference of Russia with interests placed beyond the sphere of her power, and discussions foreign from her local situation," which Bonaparte was determined not to permit—was it to be expected Alexander would consider himself bound to ratify it? France would now shut out Russia altogether from any concern in the affairs of Europe; yet surely it cannot be forgotten that Russia was associated with France in the settlement of the German indemnities. The principles of Russia, unquestionably, are to set limits to Bonaparte's encroachments, if possible, certainly not to recognize them. Unless, therefore, Bonaparte is disposed to accede something to the just and liberal views of Russia, there can be no reconciliation between the two powers. It is possible that he may give way, because it now seems more and more probable that the principles of the Emperor Alexander are those on which our Ministers have negotiated, and which the French government cannot resist without taking upon itself the responsibility for the continuance of the war.

We were the first to inform the public, and we have more than once stated the fact, that D'Oubril was imposed upon by a falsehood, and under an erroneous impression, he did sign what the French have called a treaty. We can state farther that as soon as it was signed, Talleyrand carried it to the Austrian and Prussian ministers, and shewed them his own and D'Oubril's signature, but not the contents of the paper. This was the second act of the same piece. The object was to impress both of these powers with the opinion that the other States of Europe had nothing to expect from Russia or England, and were now left at the mercy of Napoleon. This fiend succeeded with Austria—the Crown of Germany was renounced in the moment of panic, and the influence of Napoleon was acknowledged. Prussia hesitated—but in the mean time as another fruit of this lying craft, the Confederation of the Rhine was not only formed, but consolidated by the accession of powers which could never otherwise have been induced to join it.

All this has taken place since the negotiations for peace were commenced, and yet we find people affecting to wonder at the delays which have taken place in its completion. Are not the grounds entirely changed? Is the interest, the influence, and preponderance of a power, which counts all means lawful to gain its ends, alone to be consulted on such an occasion? Did not these new arrangements, acquired by France, require the introduction of other arrangements into the treaties, which but for these would not have been necessary? Was it to be expected that our government would be storm into a hasty treaty by the machinations of a Statesman, who employs falsehood and fraud as two of his most powerful engines?

The attempt was made more than once, but it failed. We know that before Mr. Shaw, who brought dispatches from Lord Lauderdale which were received on Sunday, left Paris, his lordship had sent for passports to quit France, and that in consequence Talleyrand begged to have another interview. His Lordship and Suite were packing up for their removal; but when the last messenger, Parsons, arrived yesterday, left Paris, the negotiations had been again refused. This furnishes some proof that the French Cabinet has lowered somewhat in the demands, and hold out a stronger ground than before existed for entertaining a hope that the present Negotiations may yet terminate in Peace.—Star.

**PARIS, Sept. 8.**—Yesterday his majesty received a private audience, at the palace of St. Cloud, his excellency the marquis de Lucchesini, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from his majesty the king of Prussia. His excellency presented his letters of recall. It is said that the grand military festival will now be deferred beyond September.

**HAMBURG MAIL.**  
The mail due on Sunday arrived this day, but at so late an hour, that we can only give the following extracts. It will be seen that Austria must yet submit to farther degradations:

**Frontiers of Austria, Aug. 23.**  
According to report, the French wishing effectually to prevent Austria from taking a part in a new war, if by chance it should break out, have demanded to occupy the whole circle of Austria, till the re-establishment of peace with England. They are still not only at Brannau, but have likewise occupied the right bank of the Isonzo. All the measures that are silently taken, announce that the present will soon be disturbed. A great magazine is forming in Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia. The artillery-men have received orders to make 8,000,000 of cannon cartridges and 22,000,000 of musket cartridges. Five companies have been employed in making them for these four or five days.

Count de Stadion, at the same time that he received the notification that Russia had refused to ratify the Peace with France, received also a note, printed at St. Petersburg, in which Russia states the reasons for her present conduct. Vienna, Aug. 23.—The report which had been received of the evacuation of Cattaro is not yet confirmed. Great quantities of artillery, ammunition, &c. are sending to Comorn, Temeswar, and Buda, and distributing in the different depots.

**Berlin, August 26.**—All the movements now taking place appear to announce war. The garrison of this city as well as that of Potsdam have to-day received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. The gens d'armes, the gardes du corps, and the hussars leave Berlin to-day; the rest of the garrison will follow to-morrow. The place of these troops will be supplied by other regiments. On the 13th, the Prussian troops, forming the garrison of Munster, likewise received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the first signal. It is evident that all these sudden and extraordinary movements and measures are of a nature to furnish matter for a thousand conjectures.

**Vienna, Aug. 23.**—The Diet will be assembled in Hungary, in the course of the next month, when the basis will be proposed of a new constitution, more beneficial to that kingdom. It appears to have no other object than to recompense the unflinching fidelity of the Hungarians towards the House of Austria.

**Wesel, Aug. 26.**—The fortifica-



tions of our town and of the citadel, are going to be considerably extended; the works will immediately begin; the necessary materials are collecting throughout the surrounding countries, and even as far as Holland; the contractors are shortly to furnish several thousand bricks. It is said, that new incidents have given rise to some diplomatic discussions, which have delayed the new arrangements to be taken in the North of Germany. It is added, that proposals have been made to the king of Prussia, for the purpose of more fully concentrating his states, to give up his possessions in Westphalia, and a part of the country of Hanover, for indemnities in Saxony; that East Friesland, with the part of Embden, will aggrandize Holland; that the rest of Western Westphalia will be joined to the States of the Grand Duke of Berg, and that Eastern Westphalia will be given, with a part of Hanover, to the Elector of Hesse, who in his turn, will cede the county of Hanau, and a part of his other possessions. Lusatia, and the sovereignty over all the petty states of the North of Germany, will also, according to this plan devolve to the king of Prussia, &c. We shall shortly know whether these reports have any foundation.

Some travellers lately come from Russia announce that from St. Petersburg to Russian Poland there are different camps of troops, and that many magazines have been established along that road.

#### POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

From a Liverpool paper of the 3d of September.

We are still without any intelligence respecting the state of the conferences at Paris. Up to a late hour on Sunday night no messenger had arrived, nor could we learn that dispatches from the Earl of Lauderdale had been transmitted through any other channel.

If Prussia, as is confidently believed, be a bar to the conclusion of Peace, on the ground of refusing her assent to the restoration of Hanover, a measure, in which it is not at all improbable that Bonaparte has acquiesced, the prospect of the speedy termination of the treaty would be greatly strengthened. Notwithstanding the immense preparations for war, carried on by his Prussian Majesty, we cannot reconcile ourselves to the opinion that he will hazard his crown, by undertaking hostilities against France. The loss of one battle would be the immediate forerunner of his ruin; and the conqueror would by a second victory, erase Prussia from the map of Europe. Neither, by her internal forces and resources, nor by her local situation, is she formed to sustain the vicissitudes of a long war. She is undoubtedly a great military genius. If the conflict once commences, Bonaparte will not suffer her to breathe, and his arts and frauds will be tried in every direction, and by every means to spread defection among her allies, and to corrupt her dependents. His Prussian Majesty may have made up his mind for the result. Deprived of Bayreuth and Anspach, required to cede East Friesland and Embden, and imperiously called upon to restore Hanover, he may feel that unless he makes a stand now, the endless encroachments and demands of Bonaparte will terminate in his complete vassalage on France, or in his extinction as a powerful monarch. We shall indeed be surprised if he displays a courage, a resolution and perseverance of which he has not hitherto afforded the slightest proof. But, on the contrary, should he yield to the dictates of Napoleon, we apprehend that other important points, besides the restoration of Hanover, will remain to be adjusted. We shall not be surprised were the discussion suspended by common consent until the arrival at Paris of the expected dispatches from Peterburg.

Letters were received on Saturday from Hamburg, which mention, that hostilities had actually commenced between Prussia and France. General Rucher, a very old general in the Prussian service, is said to have been killed. It is added, that the French had crossed over Embden, where the engagement is reported to have taken place. Considerable progress is supposed to have been already made in the formation of the Northern Confederation. This union is to be under the protection of Russia; and is likely to prove, in some degree at least, a counterpoise to the Federation under the protection of France.

It is doubtful, however, whether Bonaparte will allow this part of his own plan to be carried into effect without deranging it by some new ambitious enterprise. He is believed to have made a demand on the court of Berlin, for some further sessions in favour of the kingdom. The greatest activity, prevails in the military department in all the Prussian states; and the movements that are made, and the positions that are taken, indicate a determination of resistance, from which better hopes might have been entertained if it had been displayed at that more auspicious and more essential period when all Europe looked to Prussia for its deliverance, but looked in vain.

The French have seized on the Austrian towns of Goritz and Gratz, on the Liffonzo, in Friuli, and sworn the public functionaries to pay allegiance to the French government. No motive has been assigned for this seizure. Some conceive that it was designed to hasten the consent of Austria to some matters under negotiation with France. Others suppose it was intended to check some military proceedings of Austria which had excited the jealousy of Bonaparte.

To remove all jealousy on this head, the Archduke Charles has determined that not even the usual camps of exercise shall be formed this year. It is evident from all these circumstances, that all the Continent enjoys but a very precarious peace, dependant on the will and pleasure of Bonaparte. Austria in particular is in a state of continued terror; subject every moment to have its patience tried by new insults and invasions, and not secured from alarm by the most immediate submission to every command, and the most prompt compliance with every requisition. It is stated that Bonaparte has proposed to the court of Vienna to cede the maritime part of Carniola to the kingdom of Italy, for an equivalent.

The seizure of Cortz and Gratz is probably meant to expedite this cession.

It seems as if Bonaparte wished to force this humbled and reduced power, by a continuance of intolerable outrages, into a new war, for the purpose of totally extinguishing it. What effect these proceedings may have on our negotiation we cannot say; but we have no hesitation in declaring, that unequivocally to desert from this conduct, there can be no peace with it. The present peace of the continent is worse than no peace.

#### LONDON, Sept. 4.

By our letters from Plymouth, we learned that the Niobe of 33 guns, arrived there, has brought accounts that L'Orient is the port which Jerome had the good fortune to reach. He cannot boast, however, of his courage, for he was chased for two days by the Gibraltar, of 80 guns, which fell in with him before he reached the port. The Gibraltar used every manœuvre that British seamen usually display when in pursuit of an enemy, but the brave crew had the misfortune to see the fore top mast go over the side, which so disabled her and checked her rate of sailing, as to give the gallant Jerome such a decided advantage in running, that he got safe into L'Orient. Our information states, that it is impossible to describe the chagrin and vexation of the people belonging to the Gibraltar, when the news of all they were carrying to come up with the flying enemy, carried away the foremost. They were gaining fast upon the Veteran; every man was at his post, and they made as sure of capturing the runaway, as if he had already been in their possession. What a disappointment! We hope the ships with Guillemez, will not have the same good fortune.

The following letter was received on Wednesday morning from Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith:

"*Castle of Amantea, July 2, 1806.*  
"We have taken this fortress, having attacked it by sea, as it was too perpendicular on the land side, and consequently inaccessible. The French having once lost it, will find it difficult to retake it. The little blood which has been shed in this affair must always be regretted; but it is on the side of the enemy: not one of our people received a scratch. The two divisions Melazzo and Capri, have behaved extremely well. Eight cannon spiked, 2 standards and 400 prisoners, and arms and ammunition sufficient to

enable the brave subjects of his Sicilian Majesty to arm themselves, and follow up their success, are the trophies and the fruit of the action of yesterday. I have learnt with much satisfaction that the English army approaches Nicaïro. Our prospects are good on every side. The army landed under the protection of a frigate, at the same time that we were taking Amantea. We have spread alarm through a considerable part of the coast.

(Signed)  
W. SIDNEY SMITH."

#### Dismemberment of Spain.

The report of the approaching dismemberment of Spain, appears to gain additional credit. The provinces of Biscay, Navarre and Catalonia, with one half of Arragon, are, as it is confidently stated, to be formed into a new monarchy, of which the Prince of Peace is to be constituted Sovereign.—The King of Spain is to receive in compensation the kingdom of Portugal, the conquest of which is calculated on as a matter of no difficulty. One of the London papers asserts, that the protection of Portugal is one of the objects of the present British armaments.

#### NAPLES, July 19.

The English have at length executed the descent which they have so long threatened us. But this time their attempts directed against Calabria have turned to their disadvantage, though at first they had marked success. It is afflicting to have to say, that they induced part of the inhabitants to rise, and that that act of revolt has forced the Generals to inflict all the rigour of the laws of war upon the villages and the inhabitants. The following is the first report published relative to these bloody affairs.

"On the 11th of July 6000 English landed at the Gulf of St. Ephemio, in Calabria. On the 4th, General Regnier attacked them with the 42d regiment, and the Polish regiment. He was repulsed; General Comper severely wounded and made prisoner, with 300 Poles.

The English had been reinforced by 300 men, and by 3 or 4000 infantry, who advanced into the country, and quitted the protection of their vessels. One league from Cosenza they were attacked by General Verdier, at the head of 10,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry. The English were broken, routed, and at the moment of writing the account, 1800 English prisoners had already arrived at head quarters. General Verdier was in pursuit of the rest. It was hoped they would not be able to join their ships. On the other hand, General Regnier proceeded to Cotrone, gave up the village of Leflola; 500 revolted Calabrians (i. e. attached to their lawful Sovereign) were put to the sword."

#### NEW STORE.

##### ABNER LE GRAND

HAS just received, and now opening in the House lately occupied by Messrs. Jordan & Brother, a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

##### NEW GOODS.

Of this fall's importation from Europe; which he offers by WHOLESALE, by the PIECE, or by RETAIL, at the most reduced prices.—Also, the best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON, CASTINGS, WINDOW GLASS, HOLLOW WARE, from Pittsburgh, and NAILS

Manufactured at this place of the best Pennsylvania iron. Lexington, 1806.

##### YOS. GRAY.

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store in the Stone House, opposite Messrs. Saml. & Geo. Trotter, a handsome and well chosen assortment of

##### Merchandise,

of the latest importations, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS GLASS & CHINA WARES.

Which will be sold cheap for cash. Lexington November 16, 1806

A Pair of Shoes and Stockings. Tied up in a Pocket Handkerchief. Were found on Saturday last in a street of this town. The owner can have them by applying to

John Bryan.

Francis Krickle & John Shields. HAVE this day dissolved co-partnership, inasmuch as keeping on Main-Cross street, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having any demands against the firm, to bring in their accounts. 311 November 26, 1806.



"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 20.

#### CONCERT.

The Kentucky Musical Society will give a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, on Saturday the 29th instant.

#### DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

Those citizens of Lexington, who wish to promote the DANCING ASSEMBLIES the ensuing season, are requested to meet at Travellers' Hall, on Saturday the 22d instant.

The election for a Senator in Congress, in the room of Gen. Adair, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next, took place in the Legislature at Frankfort on Tuesday last, when John Pope, esq. of this town, was elected. The candidates were, Mr. Pope, Gen. Adair, and Gen. Hopkins. Four attempts were made before either of them had a majority of all the members. On the last vote Mr. Pope had 45, and Gen. Adair 37.

Immediately after this election, Gen. Adair, whose term would not expire until the 4th of March, sent in his resignation; and on yesterday an election was held to supply his place, when Henry Clay, esq. of this town, was elected by a large majority. Consequently, Fayette will have to choose a Representative to serve the remainder of this session in the State Legislature.

#### TO PHYSICIANS.

##### A Singular Case.

ABOUT four weeks since, a mare was brought to me that had suddenly lost her sight. Presuming her blindness proceeded from inflammation in the optic nerve, I attempted to reduce the inflammation by the usual mode of depletion, and such remedies as had uniformly been successful. However she died—and I was left at a loss to conjecture the cause—therefore proceeded to dissection. I found the optic nerve much inflamed, as well as the brain; and in the back part of the head adjoining the brain, I discovered a worm about three fourths of an inch in length! It had corroded the membrane which lined the brain, and brought on the inflammation which caused the death of the animal.

Benjn. Martin.

Fayette city. Nov. 19 1806.

#### FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

##### To the Editors of the W. World.

It has required no little patience to trudge through your tiresome numbers under the name of *Spanish conspiracy*, &c. Nothing could have beguiled the tedious narrative but an assurance that it was a necessary prelude to a discovery of a more important nature, which involved the interest of the western country at this time. Your last paper has completely negated all your former assertions, and convicted you of a most base and slanderous design. The honesty of your intentions in the first instance, could only have been proven by establishing Colonel Burr's guilt—the subject has been before a court of justice, and so far from a shadow of proof being adduced, our Federal Attorney, paralyzed by the honest solicitude evinced by Col. Burr for a free investigation of the matter, shrunk from the undertaking in confusion and shame, and you to palliate the temerity of your assertions, have thought to exonerate yourselves by calling upon Mr. Daviels's oath to shield you from censure. This will not do,—naked and poluted as the basest assassins of character—you now stand as a monument of depravity before the tribunal of an indignant community. Yes, the veil is rent, and all the heinous traits of your diabolical designs, which were concealed behind it, are brought into view, which justify the hearty execrations of every honest man. You have truly conceded the point—you acknowledge that J. H. Daviels's assertion which he has acknowledged to be groundless, warranted you in your ignominious exertions to poison the public mind, and blast an innocent character. It may truly be said, how is the mighty fallen, and like Lucifer too, never again to rise. No longer need

you put up a patriotic howl, nor pretend like faithful watchmen, to guard the pillars of our government. Covered with mud and weeds, you lie trembling upon the verge of perdition, detected as the vilest slanderers, and cursed as a reproach to your species. It is true you may make rhymes, and excite a momentary laughter; but do not infer from this that the public mind is lost to the sacredness of character, however, you may have triumphed over the moral sense.

What first, are the people to read over and over again, charges against our first characters, (which if true are sufficient to blast the fairest reputation) and forsooth when they are brought to the touchstone of truth vanish like the phantoms of a dream, without feeling an utter abhorrence towards the vile calumniators who made them? It cannot be otherwise, and however you may think of screening yourselves by the deceitful apology of having done your duty; the public mind can never be appeased, short of your entire detestation. Recollect that moral truth has no affinity to blackguardism, and if propitious heaven should, in its long forbearance, suffer a ray of divine truth to produce a single vibration in your polluted souls, foster the precious admonition, nor seek its extinction in the loathsome sources of Billingsgate.

To you the prospect at this time is dark and portentous—the tempest is howling over your heads, and your editorial bark has gotten far from the shore of truth, without rudder or compass, inviting the vengeful blast of the forked lightning, in this situation nothing but the mighty arm of truth can save you; nor can this be obtained without a contrition of soul, and an acknowledgment of your transgressions, and crimes in your rebellion against her dominion. Pause, pause, for heavens sake pause! the perils of distraction are just before you.

A Present Subscriber.

#### ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just received from Philadelphia in addition to his former assortment, Silk and cotton Shawls aff'd, Silk and cotton Hosiery aff'd, Silk Gloves and Laces aff'd, Lutealings and Crapes aff'd, Laced & plain cambric Mullins aff'd, Figured and plain Dimities aff'd, Fancy and coarse Calicoes aff'd, Cotton Shambay's & coarse Mullins aff'd, Morocco Slippers & Wool cards aff'd,

QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE, & GROCERIES.

Which he will sell on the most moderate terms for cash, hump, country-linen and sugar.

Lexington Nov. 18, 1806. 4t

#### LOST

On Monday 10th Inst. at W. Satterwhite's door in Lexington, a dark bay HORSE,

near fifteen hands high, foxed and nicked, one hind foot white, brand not recollected, trees naturally, shed before break of white across the root of the tail, also

BRIDLE & SADDLE, whoever finds said property, and returns it to the owner, living in Woodford County Clear Creek, shall have five dollars.

\* 3t. ROBT. DAVIDSON.

November 20 1806.

JAMES ROBERT, GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND JEWELLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bagges, and nearly opposite Mr. Daniel Bradfords printing office, on Main street, where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a despatch please, to merit a share of the public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen who are so obliging as to favor him with their commands may rely on having work done in the most fashionable and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. N. B. One or two Apprentices, well recommended, will be taken to the above business. The highest price will be given for old Gold and Silver. 6m

#### A HANDSOME SEAT FOR SALE.

130 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and stock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. ROBINSON JR.

#### DOCTOR BARRY

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Mr. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806.

#### WILSON'S GRAMMAR

For sale at this office.





"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

[THE following elegant verses, on the death of the Rev. P. WALSH, late Vicar General and Governor of the Diocese of Louisiana and the Floridas, which we copy from the Louisiana Gazette, will be read with considerable interest by those who have a taste for pastoral elegy.]

His saltem accumbens domus et fungarini munere.

Ye shepherds! flock round in a throng, And attend to my sorrowful lays: Disdain not, tho' tuneless, a song That is sung in your Corydon's praise. For he was the meekest of swains: But the meekest of swains now is gone No more to revisit these plains, And with him all comfort has flown.

As the young in the nest of the Dove, Ere from the fond parents they part, As the fawns in the forest that rove, So guileless was Corydon's heart! Not the lamb newly wash'd in the rill, Nor the flower that waves in the wind, Nor the snow newly fall'n on the hill Was purer than Corydon's mind!

Affliction he ne'er could behold But with pity his eyes would overflow, No tale of misfortune was told But his breast with compassion would glow. What shepherd who asked for relief By Corydon e'er was denied? What shepherd to solace his grief On Corydon vainly relied?

The wants of each friend to relieve, He oft parted with all but his crook, Even when he had nothing to give, Soft pity still beamed in his look. But who can with justice express All the worth of that generous swain? They know it, who e'er felt distress, And to Corydon vented their pain.

The lambs that were left to his care Would the voice of their shepherd obey; Till a hissing contrived to ensnare And craftily led them astray. This hireling, as faithless as bold, The kindest of masters forsook; He forcibly entered the fold And seized both the sheep and the crook.

In vain the good Corydon tried By persuasion his lambs to recall; The intruder each artifice plied To delude, yet deluded not all. Poor Corydon's grief to allay The flower of his flock still were true, But alas! he soon saw with dismay That the flower of his flock were but few.

Alas! for the impotent hand, From which hung the vain emblem of power! When th' usurper commanding a band Of vile Africans, reigned for an hour. And alas! for the fatal decree That decided poor Corydon's doom! No comfort since then did he see But insensibly sunk to the tomb.

Then, shepherds! flock round in a throng And attend to my sorrowful lays, Disdain not, tho' tuneless, a song That is sung in your Corydon's praise. For he was the gentlest of swains: But the gentlest of swains now is gone No more to revisit these plains, And with him all comfort has flown.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.

IN the Monitor of the 4th of Aug. there is an exceeding long report given in to the minister of the Interior, of one of the most surprising phenomena in nature which has occurred within the memory of man. It had been reported at Paris that a meteor had, in the latter end of June, burst over the town of L'Aigle, and had discharged a shower of stones which covered a considerable tract of country. The Minister of the Interior communicated it to the National Institute, who deputed Citizen Biot, a great chemist, to go to the spot and inform himself of the truth of the circumstance, and if it should turn out to be true, to make such observations on this extraordinary incident as would best conduce to the interest of science. With those instructions Citizen Biot went from Paris to Alencon (a large town 15 leagues distant from L'Aigle). There he made his first enquiries, and was told by every person that a globe of fire had been seen moving in the direction of L'Aigle, on the 6th of Floreal [April 26] and that a violent explosion had been afterwards heard from Alencon to L'Aigle, at every village the same account was confirmed. At L'Aigle he was informed that the meteor had burst about half a league from that town, and had discharged a shower of stones.

On arriving at the spot, he found in the field for near two square leagues, a great quantity of meteoric stones which differed entirely from the mineralogical stones in the neighbourhood, or from any that has ever been seen in that part of the country. Some of them weighed 15 pounds, and all of them upon being broken emitted a strong sulphurous smell. The stones themselves, together with the concurrent testimony of all ranks of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, has put the fact beyond dispute. The globe was seen in its progress for above thirty leagues, and the explosion, which lasted near six minutes, was heard over a vast extent of the country. This fact, which is attested beyond all possibility of doubt, is, perhaps one of the most extraordinary phenomena in nature, which has recently occurred, and may lead to important discoveries in the science of natural philosophy.

Basseterre, (St. Kitts) Aug. 29.

Unparalleled Murder, aggravated by Suicide! We have to record one of the most horrid scenes that ever appeared in the annals of this or any former country—a scene too dreadful for imagination to conceive—too unnatural for posterity to credit! in which the weakness of

Human reasoning is totally absorbed in the dreadful result of the most mature deliberation; the public mind is still in such a state of agitation from the enormity of the transaction that we know not when it will regain its wonted tranquillity. Mr. Francis Constable, a man naturally of a gloomy habit, but whose probity and placid manners for several years past, had gained him the respect and esteem of the inhabitants of this island, in which he has long resided, has defaced all his good qualities, and will make horror accompany the mention and recollection of his name by this last and most dreadful act of his life—the deliberate and cruel murder of his four infant children; adding thereto the still more heinous act of suicide by putting a period to his own miserable existence by a large dose of laudanum. But, to descend to particulars, as far as they have reached us: Mr. C. quitted his store on Wednesday afternoon, and went home in as apparent composure, as he had ever been. He, however, in the course of the evening, evinced some degree of restlessness, and impatiently desired the mother of his three coloured children to put them all to bed (including a fine boy of about 14 years of age, his only son by his late wife;) soon after this was complied with, the woman herself retired, and he remained in the hall, preparing for the execution of his diabolical purpose, which was too fatally accomplished in the following manner, after one of his intended victims had escaped; When the stillness of night made him believe his woman and children were fast asleep, he silently crept into the chamber, and began the work of Death, by an attempt to strangle the unsuspecting mother, hoping, by giving her at the same instant, a violent blow on the temple with a boot-jack, to render her incapable of resistance. Fortunately the blow had not the desired effect, but alarmed her so much, that she struggled from the grasp he had on her throat, and escaped through the window to call in the neighbours. Another woman (her relation) in the house, awaked by the noise, and equally alarmed at what she saw, made her escape the same way, when Mr. C. deliberately thrusting himself closely in, began the horrid tragedy. Having previously prepared cords, he put one round the neck of each sleeping infant, and it must be presumed, that, finding he could not effectually strangle them, he must have held them up, suspended, in one hand, while, with the other (horrid to relate!) he gave them repeated stabs about the body, with a pistol having a spring-bayonet. The youngest (a fine girl not three months old) having one slight mark of the weapon on its left pap, no doubt the tightness of the cord had soon finished his purpose with her. His son, and the two other girls, had seven or eight stabs, many of which were mortal, and, it is also supposed, from his left hand being much bruised and covered with blood, that he did not effectuate his purpose with the bigger children without considerable difficulty; in fact, one was said to have been overheard remonstrating and endeavouring to avert the purpose of this cruel father. After the woman got out, the cry of "MURDER" resounded through the neighbourhood, & along the whole street, but did not meet for some time the due attention, for, who could credit the tale, that a father, (particularly so affectionate a one as Mr. C. had ever been) was inhumanly butchering his own children? Nature forbade it! By dint of perseverance, however, a few at length gave ear to it, and Mr. Adam, sen. Mr. Moore, Mr. Bamber, Mr. Poplewell, Mr. Brownbill, (Mr. C's clerk) and others, came to the house.

The former gentleman called to Mr. C. requested he would open the door, as he had some business to transact with him. The wretched man replied with calm composure, and as if in the act of hushing one of the children to sleep, that was no time for business, and that if he had any business to settle with him, to call in the morning, at the same time disclaiming all occasion to use Mr. Adam's reiterated offers of service, if he could render any.

The door being at length forced, he was seen lying on the floor, huddled up; from which position, however, he immediately arose, seemingly alarmed, and approached those who had entered, ordering them repeatedly to quit the house.—Seeing him stagger, Mr. Adam and Mr. Brownbill, seized each an arm and one saying Good God Constable, what have you done? (not knowing, at the time, of the horrid transaction in the adjoining room;) he coolly replied, Well, can you help it? and then endeavored to draw them near a table on which, when the candle was raised, the fatal instrument of Death was seen, and immediately secured. He was then led to a sofa, where being laid, he almost instantaneously fell asleep—TO WAKE NO MORE!—On carrying the candle into the Chamber, what a scene presented itself! Four helpless infants weltering in their blood!—three of them already dead, and the

eldest Girl who just lived long enough to be removed into the next room, lay she was dying, and ask for some water, when she joined her murdered brothers and sisters! Assistance was procured for the wretched Father, but happily assistance was in vain—he lived in convulsive agony, till half past eight, yesterday morning, when he expired, a horrid spectacle to behold, as some of the by-standers who were present at the awful moment of his entering a dreadful ETERNITY, declare that he had more the ghastly appearance of a Demon, than a fellow-man! A Coroner's inquest was held on the bodies of the unfortunate infants, and the verdict returned was of course, Murdered by the hands of Mr. Francis Constable. When the inquest was held on the body of this wretched man, the dreadful verdict of Self Murder was returned. Two papers were produced in evidence, one purporting to be a letter dated the 21st of August, addressed to Thomas Pemberton and Richard Priddle, esqrs. wherein he names them Trustees of a deed executed on the 16th of August. The other apparently intended as a justification of his conduct in this last act, and is as follows:

"Poor, wretched Creature! what hast thou brought thyself and that poor unfortunate boy\* to?" "When I reflected on the happy situation I once was in, and look now at what I am reduced to, life becomes a burthen;—not the most distant hope or prospect of getting forward. As I must fall, I had better give up while I can pay every one honestly their own, and not by delay injure those that might repose confidence in me:

"My poor unfortunate boy! my heart bleeds to see the misery I have brought you to! this drives me to melancholy, despair, and madness. Let us leave the world my poor fellow! before you know the state you are reduced to.

"My poor dear Child, I don't regret the little settlement that is made on you! I wish it had been more! Had it remained in the hands of your father, it would have been wasted away, and you would be unprovided for. Your unhappy father feels for the pain it must give you to hear of his horrid and tragic end, and that of your poor Brother. Forgive me, my dear child, though your sufferings will be great; I have not fortitude to bear up any longer!" "You other poor & unfortunates! I have been the means of your coming into the World: I have not the means to leave you support—the poor Woman, your Mother, has neither abilities or industry to provide for you. Shall I leave you to perish on the face of the Earth? No! it cannot be!"

"Pity the poor Wretch who was drove to this by Melancholy and Despair! He was not actuated by Malice, Anger, Hatred, or Revenge, but Pity to the poor unfortunates who would have been left to want and misery!" "I forgive every one, and beg forgiveness of any that I may have unknowingly injured."

"Put the unfortunates into the grave with decency, as soon as it can be lawfully done, that the horrid scene may be closed from the World."

(Signed) "FRANCIS CONSTABLE."

\* His Son by his late Wife. † His Daughter in England. ‡ His three Coloured Children.

What a pernicious system has this poor weak Mortal unfortunately formed for himself! What a dire contrast to the seeming meekness of the last few years of his life! If he had any [the most distant] sense of Religion, what must have been his idea, at that moment he wrote [what he considered] his justification?—Hapless Man!—or, at the moment when he gave the first stab to his unfortunate Child? His murdered Infants were carried together, in one Hearse, to their graves, calling forth the sympathetic Tears for premature Fate as it passed; while the remains of their unpitied parent were interred on a part of his Land in New-Town.

FROM Lexington about one mile, Where John Murphy now owns the soil, My place is on Beonborough road, Which is my permanent abode. My Horse-Mill is in good repair, And I'll attend the public there; I'll serve them by night and by day; A little corn I'll take for pay.

By trade I am a Tailor too; I'm skill'd in fashions, old and new. If you will please to call and see, I doubt not but we'll agree. JOHN MURPHY.

GEORGE ANDERSON, INTENDING to start for PHILADELPHIA about the first of December, all those indebted to him, are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts before that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those who fail to comply with this request, need never expect a CREDIT again in his store. Lexington, Nov. 5, 1806.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Mayville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WARE HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage. SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!! NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY, No. V. For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes. To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after. The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are 30,000 Dollars, 20,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 2,000 Dollars. Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c. The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each. The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Now, standing the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

TICKETS & SHARES. FOR SALE AT G. & R. WAITE'S TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES. No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York, At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.—The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New-York Lottery is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them. New-York, Aug. 1806.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of September last, THOMAS HARDESTY, an apprentice to the Saddlery business; between nineteen and twenty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, strong made, fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, full faced rough with pimples, something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk, had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, & black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky. BENJN. STOUT.

THE subscriber having erected a FULLING-MILL, on Boon's Creek, one mile from the Cross-Plains, and ten from Lexington; which is now in complete order, and having learned the FULLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, with one of the first workmen in Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his own in that State upwards of twenty years—flatters himself that he is capable of DYING and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share of the public patronage; assures them his best exertions shall not be wanted to render complete satisfaction to accommodate distant customers. CLOTH for dressing will be received at T. & R. Barr's, merchants in Lexington, and at Mr. Poffon's, in Winchester, where he will attend on Monday's of every court week, and return the Cloths dressed agreeable to directions, on the next courts. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hemp, Pork, &c. will be received in payment, at the market prices. W.M. M'CALL.

DOCTOR BARRY, WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office. Lexington, 15th September, 1806.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR For sale at this office.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE HEREIN

Monday, November 3d, 1806. THE Trustees of the town of Lexington met and adopted the following Ordinance, viz. Be it ordained that no Hucker shall be permitted to purchase in Market during Market hours, any article whatever, which such Hucker is known usually to sell or expose to sale, under the penalty of Ten Dollars for each offence, to be recovered and appropriated as other fines are, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette three weeks successively. JOHN BRADFORD, Chm. A Copy Att. JOHN WATKINS, Clk

SEMPER REFULGET. NOW PUBLISHING BY BELCHER & ARMSTRONG, No. 70, State-Street, Boston, (Mass.) THE EMERALD, A LITERARY PAPER, Will be issued every Saturday, consisting of twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine paper with a new type. PRICE \$3 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ONE IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions for the Emerald will be received at this office, where a specimen of it may be seen.

SWAN TAVERN. JOHN JONES, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the SIGN OF THE SWAN, in that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his stable is furnished with forage, and an attentive officer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour. 6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

GREAT BARGAINS. The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable TRACTS OF LAND, to wit: ONE of 700 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingle roof, and other convenient buildings—also 276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castellan and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also; 200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also, 250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammock's creek, with a considerable improvement—also, 161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also, 160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also, 157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also, 211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river. The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington. J. & D. Maccoun. September 9th, 1806.

JOSEPH GRAY, HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS, which will be sold cheap for Cash. Lexington, March 5, 1805.

Just Received by WILKINS & TANNERHILL, And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz. 10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, 10 — Jamaica Spirits, 10 — Madeira L. P. 10 — Sherry, 4 — Colemanar, 4 — Port, 8 — Pepper, 10 — Brimstone, 6 — Alum, 15 — Copperas, 10 — Ginger, 10 — Madder, 8 — Chocolate, 50 boxes Segars, 1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Logwood, 10 boxes Young Hyson, 2 TEAS 10 do. Hyson Skin, 35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar, Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days. A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms. W. & T.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE. By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheeps' wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, flannels and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant. D. S. NORTON. Lexington, August 2, 1806.